

# Chapter 17

From Sea to shining sea

Manifest Destiny: Conquering of the North American Continent  
from coast to coast

During this time period two major portions of what would become  
the part of the United States needed to be settled

1. Bulk of Louisiana Purchase
2. Gadsden purchase as well as the acquisition from the Spanish American war

Cowboys, railroader's miners and farmers were the main settlers  
for this area

Began to Look outside the United States

“Overseas Manifest Destiny”

- Economic conquest (new products to put forth)
- Mostly peaceful

Western Expansion

Railroads began to cross the country

- Carried products
- Used to civilize the American west
- Transcontinental RR
  - High cost
  - Government incentives for RR companies to build
    - Land grants for each mile laid
    - Provided loans to RR companies
      - \$16,000/mile on plains
      - \$32,000/mile in foothills

- \$48,000/ mile in mountains
- Union Pacific (UP) began in Omaha
  - Had more plains to cross
    - Less water
    - Irish immigrants
    - More Indian attacks
    - High heat
    - War veterans
- Central Pacific (CP) began in Sacramento
  - Steepest mountains
    - Used Chinese workers (called Coolies)
- These two companies were to meet at Promontory Point, Utah
  - May 10, 1869
  - Within 25 years of this, 4 more railroads were finished across the country

#### Resources of the west

- Mining:

##### Gold

(1849: Sutter's Mill gold discovery led to the California Gold)

Pikes Peak, CO 1859

##### Leadville

- Gold led to silver mining and lead mining
- Led to zinc and copper mining

##### Comstock Lode

- Nevada
- Found gold that was "contaminated"
- Contaminate was silver
- \$400 million/40 years
- Large companies here instead of single miner made for a big employer
- Virginia city

- 30,000 people at height of mining with only a few there now
- Cattle
  - Eastern states had a large demand for beef
  - Cattleman and ranchers drove cattle to cow towns
    - Dodge City, KA
    - Kansas City, MO
  - Cowboys
    - Drove longhorn cattle across open ranges (unfenced land)
      - Goodnight Loving Trail
      - Chisholm Trail
    - Dangers
      - Cattle rustlers
      - Indians
      - Stampedes
      - Lack of water
- Meat Packing
  - Important industries in Midwestern cities
    - Cincinnati, Oh
    - Chicago, IL
    - Milwaukee , WI
    - Minneapolis, MN
  - Made it easier to get meat to market
    - Canning
    - Other ways of processing

By 1880's overgrazed land, freezing temperatures killed much stock

Railroads cut down on shipping times so the cattle trails weren't necessary any longer

Settlers and farmers began to fence property

- Markers for property
- Deterrent for cattle drives
  - Barbed wire
  - Protected their crops

As a result of this, cowboys were often used to drive farmers away

Sodbusters: lived in sod homes

Expansion

- Farmers needed land
- Railroad company would sell land grants near the train tracks making it easier to get goods to market
- Homestead Act of 1862
  - 160 acres
  - Improved the land within five years by living, building and farming on the land
  - Filed deed with proof of improvements then land was yours
  - By 1900, over a million settlers had purchased
- Oklahoma land rush
  - Inside Indian territory
  - 3 million acres opened in 1889
  - 6 million acres opened in 1893
  - The government agents sounded a signal and the settlers would rush out onto the land picking a plot and marking it

- Sooners were those who went out before the signal and picked their land out Sooner rather than later (OK is known as the “Sooner State”)

## Great Plains

- Land from Canada to Texas and Mississippi River to Rocky Mountains
- Great American dessert
  - Doesn't rain as much
  - Fewer trees
  - People lived in sod homes
  - No trees for fences leading to the development of barbed wire
    - Joseph Glidden
  - Tried to plant hedges but took time to grow
- Attempted dry farming
  - Cultivation of crops with careful conservation of water
- Dry farming, barbed wire and other inventions from the east helped turn the plains into an “Agricultural Paradise”
- Song “America the Beautiful” by Katherine Lee Bates was inspired by the waving plains of grain

## Indian Affairs

- Plains Indians: Native Americans who lived in the Great Plains
  - Cheyenne
  - Comanche
  - Sioux (Lakota)
  - Apache

- These Indians met the romantic view point most people had of the natives
  - Lived in teepees
  - Buffalo hunters
  - Rode swift ponies
  - “fought” with bows and arrows
  - Used all parts of the buffalo
    - Ate the meat (pemmican: jerky mixed with berries, jerky: dried meat)
    - Used the dung for fuel
    - Used the hide for homes
    - Used bones for utensils and bowls
  - Government officials encouraged the slaughter of buffalo to defeat the Native Americans. Buffalo almost extinct by 1900.
  - Native Americans were:
    - Skilled warriors
    - Could fire bows and arrows as fast as a repeating rifle
    - Very proud of their heritage
    - Very protective of land
      - Government often lied to them
      - Chiefs were honorary instead of actual leaders
      - Government did NOT understand the Native American culture

## Indian Wars

- First Sioux War 1866-1868
  - Took place in Wyoming and Montana
  - Capt. William Fetterman bragged he could defeat the entire Sioux nation with 80 soldiers
    - Killed in the battle near Fort Phil Kearney along with his 86 men
  - Sioux won every battle
  - First war the U.S. ever lost

- Treaty granted all of the Sioux demands
- Bloody and brutal on both sides
  - Both groups used torture and mutilation but it was the Native Americans who were labeled savages
- Ultimate goal of U.S. government was to put Indians on the reservations
  - Reservations: special tracts of land set aside for the Indians to live on
    - Often located in the least desirable areas
    - Government attempted to move the Indians so they could get to the most desirable lands where there were natural resources (such as gold)
    - When the Indians who agreed to move saw the land, they often rebelled
- Great Sioux War (AKA Second Sioux War) 1876-1877
  - Featured players
    - George Custer (brevetted to Maj. General during Civil War but de-ranked to Colonel after war)
    - Sitting Bull
    - Crazy Horse
  - Battle of Little Bighorn
    - June 25, 1876
      - Indians were ready for Custer
        - Unified and organized under Crazy Horse
      - Fought on the banks of the Little Bighorn River
      - Custer divided his troops
        - Sending most with Major Marcus Reno

- Custer took 200 men in what they thought was a surprise attack against the Indian troops of 2000
  - All of Custer's men were massacred but Reno and his men survived
- Thinking war was won, many Indians returned to their homes
- Government sent more troops and supplies enabling them to defeat the Indians who all went to reservations
- Crazy Horse was killed
- Sitting Bull fled to Canada but eventually returned to reservation and was later killed for inciting rebellion
- Geronimo led some Apache troops in an uprising but was captured
- Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce also led an uprising but surrendered
- 1890: Wounded Knee Massacre
  - Wounded Knee Creek, SD
  - Army v. Sioux warriors
    - Indian chief and Sioux resisting on reservation
    - Stray shot fired and fighting began
      - 28 U.S. soldiers died
      - 150 Indians soldiers died
    - Mostly women and children
- 1887: Dawes Act
  - Legislation parceling the lands to Indian families for use and development
  - Broke down tribal unity
  - Indians sold their lands to whites and ended up worse off than before
- 1924: Indians given full U.S. citizenship
- 1934 Indian Reorganization Act



- Designed to preserve Indian lands and allow limited self governing on reservation

## International Expansion:

### 3 goals of foreign policy

1. Defend the western hemisphere against intervention by European powers
2. Create new economic opportunities in foreign trade
3. Extend territory of U.S. through purchase of annexation and conquest

## Problems with France and Mexico

Napoleon III tried to est. power in Mexico

U.S. gave ultimatum to France to withdraw

Since France had issues at home, they withdrew leading to the eventual execution of the leader in Mexico

## Problems with Great Britain

Treaty of Washington settled 3 long standing issues

1. Helping the Confederates during the Civil war
  - a. Britain helped build “commerce raiders”
    - i. War ships owned and operated by Confederates
    - ii. U.S. government maintained that Britain was responsible for damage caused by the raiders
2. Ownership of islands between Vancouver, BC and Washington state

### 3. Fishing rights off the coast of North America

Treaty settled these issues through the use of three international tribunals

1. U. S awarded \$15 million for destruction inflicted by raiders
2. Islands between Vancouver and Washington State went to U.S.
3. U.S. paid Canada \$5 million for fishing privileges along the coast

### Economic Expansion

Ability to produce and sell more goods in foreign markets

#### Japan

- Commodore Matthew Perry went to Japan to open trading routes up with them
- Treaty of Kanagawa
  - Trade agreement

#### Pan Americanism

- Movement favoring greater cooperation and unity among nations in Western Hemisphere
- U.S. wanted to increase trade with in the Americas
- Secretary of State James Blaine held a summit
  - Meetings were unsuccessful
  - Southern nations feared domination politically and economically

#### China

- Diplomats from around world wanted to carve China into colonies
- U.S. only wanted trade opened up with China

- Secretary of State John Hay proposed open door policy
    - All the nations in China should refrain from interfering with one another and allow free trade in China
- Boxer Rebellion
  - Righteous and Harmonious Fist
  - Chinese rioters destroyed anything foreign and killed missionaries, diplomats, merchants, and Chinese converts to Christianity
  - International military force including U.S. troops were sent in to protect foreigners in China
  - John Hay convinced diplomats to charge China \$333 million in monetary awards as opposed to carving up China into colonies
    - \$25 million was what the U.S. was to get. Congress reduced the amount and then sent most of the money back to China for use in educating Chinese students in America

## Territorial Expansion

Imperialism: extension of power by one people or country over another people or country

Often considered negative today but was once done and approved by nations in the world

### Alaska: Seward's Folly

- Purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867
- Believed to be mistake by many but at \$7.2 million considered a bargain
- Discovered gold and oil making purchase profitable

- Became buffer to North America in the later years of Communism and cold war

#### U.S. Annexation of islands in the Pacific

- Joined with Britain and Germany to protect Samoan islands
- Ended up dividing the islands
  - American Samoa
- Hawaii
  - Used by whalers, merchants, and warships in the 1700's
  - Missionaries went there in the early 1800's winning many to Christ
  - American investors and sons of missionaries exploited Hawaii for sugar
  - Until 1891 Hawaii was ruled by native kings
  - Liliuokalani became queen and tried to reestablish native rule
  - 1893 planters revolted against her and asked to be annexed by the U.S. with a resounding "NO"
  - Independent nation until 1895 and then was annexed to strengthen U.S. position in Pacific
- Missions
  - Often accused of secretly making colonies for the government that sent them
  - Travelled all over the world especially China
    - Jonathan and Rosalind Goforth
    - Lottie Moon (sent by Southern Baptist Convention)
  - Student volunteer Movement
    - Organized by D.L. Moody

- Faith Missions
  - not attached to a denomination
  - Christian and Missionary Alliance

## Spanish American War

### U.S. v. Spain

- ❖ U.S. did not like how the Spanish were treating colonists in Cuba
- ❖ 1895 Cuban colonists revolted due to depression
  - Guerillas destroyed sugar mills, plantations, and anything else valuable to Spanish
  - In attempt to stop rebellion Spain arrested and imprisoned leaders of revolt in concentration camps where they died of starvation and disease
- ❖ U.S. became involved for four reasons
  1. Sympathy
  2. Yellow Journalism
    - Sensationalized news aimed at attracting readers rather than reporting real news
    - Seen by the *New York Journal* and *New York World*
    - Pres. McKinley tried to avoid war
  3. De Lome Letter
    - Stolen letter written by Spanish ambassador speaking negatively about President McKinley
    - Even though the same things were said about President by Americans, U.S. people were still outraged
  4. "Sinking" of the Maine

- Feb 15, 1898 Battleship Maine was sunk in the Havana harbor killing 260 Americans
- No conclusive proof that it was sunk. More than likely that there was an explosion in the boiler room
- “Remember the Maine” became the battle cry
- McKinley asked for war and Congress authorized it

#### ❖ Battle of Santiago Bay

- U.S. soldiers were few in number and in wrong uniforms so Congress asked for volunteers
  - Rough Riders were a cavalry unit with few horses led by Colonel Leonard Wood and LT. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt
  - Battle of San Juan Hill
    - Rough Riders with Roosevelt leading them pushed up to victory and defeat of the city
    - Spanish tried to flee through the barricaded bay but were defeated by the American Fleet
    - America captured the island of Puerto Rico and the Spanish sought peace

#### ❖ War lasted 4 months

#### ❖ 379 died in battle but 3,790 died from disease

#### ❖ Results

- Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam became U.S. protectorate (we paid \$20 million for the right)
- Cuba also became protectorate
- U.S. had to maintain a large standing army and navy to protect its new territories
- Philipinos led a revolution that took America 2 years to suppress

